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ALLEN DULLES AND THE CIA

Time magazine, out today, has on its cover a portrait of Allen Welsh Dulles head of the CIA. This is Time's recognition of Mr. Dulles as the man-of-the-week.

Mr. Dulles is a leader nationally and internationally. He would be of prominence simply because he is the younger brother of Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, but his record and his position of trust as the head of the Central Intelligence Agency is built from a much sterner record. He was born in Watertown on April 7, 1893, the second son of Dr. and Mrs. Allen Macy Dulles. John Foster Dulles was not born in Watertown, but in Washington in 1888.

The two young men were brought up in their Presbyterian family and both had a keen interest in international relations that undoubtedly came from the fact that their forebears on both their father's and mother's side had been prominent in United States foreign relations. General John Watson Foster, the grandfather on the maternal side was the Secretary of State under Benjamin Harrison. John Welsh, a cousin on the paternal side had been an envoy to Britain during the administration of Rutherford B. Hayes.

After John Foster Dulles and Allen Welsh Dulles finished college, they both entered international service. While John Foster Dulles, after serving in the army during World War I became a partner in the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, Allen devoted his interests to foreign service of the State Department. In his first assignment, he was an intelligence officer gathering political intelligence from southeast Europe. At the age of 33 he was chief of the State Department's Near East Affairs Division.

department to secure a law degree and he joined the Sullivan and Cromwell firm.

He had a brief experience in Republican politics in New York state and was one of those who fought within the party to liberalize it. He was identified with the first group of Republicans who sought out Thomas E. Dewey to run for governor of this state. He was among those who put over the nomination of Governor Dewey the first time in 1938, the year that Mr. Dewey lost to Senator Lehman, who was running for his last term at Albany.

As soon as the war started, Mr. Dulles went back to Washington and he was one of the original men in the Office of Strategic Services, the World War II secret intelligence-gathering organization. His services with OSS fitted right into his early training in the State Department. Sometime, either during or right after World War II, he determined that his career would be in the intelligence-gathering operations of the federal government.

Time magazine points out that he was the last man to arrive legally in Switzerland after the Germans took over Western Europe. While in Bern, he proceeded to set up the intelligence-gathering operations of the OSS in the center of the European Resistance Movement. He had channels of information to the innermost circles of Hitler's government. He was also identified with organizing the penetration of the Gestapo. After the war he returned to the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell for five years more and then with the establishment of the CIA completed, he was called to Washington by General Walter Bedell Smith to serve as chief of operations for the CIA. He became the head of the CIA last January, and has directed that agency ever since.

Mr. Dulles is principally an intelligence analyst and operator, and devotes his interest in the perfection of intelligence information for the White House. He is not an administrator, but is devoted to the perfection of good information. His wealth of experience for so many years in one role or another as an intelligence

agent has equipped him wonderfully for the job. The Time magazine article is a well-merited tribute to Mr. Dulles.

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